State/Union Territories	1971	1981	1991		
	Workers	Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers
19. Tamilnadu	713,305	975,055	523,125	55,764	578,889
20. Tripura	17,490	24,204	13,506	2,972	16,478
21. Uttar Pradesh	1,326,726	1,434,675	1,145,087	264,999	1,410,086
22. West Bengal	511,443	605,263	593,387	118,304	711,691
23. Andaman & Nicobar Island	572	1,309	758	507	1,265
24. Arunachal Pradesh	17,925	17,950	11,632	763	12,395
25. Chandigarh	1,086	1,986	1,839	31	1,870
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,102	3,615	2,677	1,739	4,416
27. Delhi	17,120	25,717	26,670	681	27,351
28. Daman and Diu	7,391	9,378	741	200	941
29. Goa			3,938	718	4,656
30. Lakshadweep	97	56	17	17	34
31. Mizoram	***	6,314	6,391	10,020	16,411
32. Pondicherry	3,725	3,606	2,565	115	2,680
TOTAL	10,753,985	13,640,870	9,082,141	2,203,208	11,285,349

* Includes figures of Mizo district also which then formed part of Assam.

** Census could not be conducted.

*** Census figures of 1971 in respect of Mizoram included under Assam.

N.B.: Figures for 1991 relates to workers of age group 5—14 years.

Abolition of Child Labour

856. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since ensured abolition of child labour in the country in execution of the apex court's direction in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in their judgement dated 10.12.96 had given certain directions regarding the manner in which the children working in hazardous occupations are to be withdrawn and the manner in which working conditions of children working in non-hazardous occupations are to be regulated and he improved upon. The important directions given in the judgement include survey and identification of working children, payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 20,000/- by the offending employers for every child employed in hazardous occupations in contravention of the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, giving alternative employment to an adult member of the family in place of the child withdrawn from such hazardous occupations, provision of education in a suitable institution for the children so withdrawn, creation of child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Fund etc. In compliance of the directions of the Supreme Court, an affidavit dated 5.12.97 was filed before the Supreme Court indicating, inter-alia the number of

working children identified during the course of survey. Government is taking action to implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in letter and spirit.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment of Children as Domestic Servant

857. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that voluntary organisations like Cry, Prayas and Depalaya demonstrated and submitted a memorandum to the President of India to make employment of children as domestic servant a punishable offence; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken in the matter to create awareness against the distressing reality of child labour at home?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) On the direction of the National Human Rights Commission, the Ministry of Labour has taken up the matter with State Governments. Some states have amended their Service Conduct Rules prohibiting Government servants from employing any child below the age of 14 years to work at home.

Accidents in Industrial Establishments in Assam

858. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased tostate:

(a) the number of accidents in industrial establishments in Assam during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have issued instructions and directions to industrial establishments in the State to provide adequate safety as well as check recurrence of such accidents therein; and

(c) if so, the names of industrial establishments which have adopted these safety measures?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

FDI in Tobacco Sector

859. DR. B. B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to allow 10 per cent FDI in Cigarette manufacturing;

(b) if so, whether this decision will have an adverse impact on the employment of tendu leaf and bidi workers; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to safeguard these workers from MNCs?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (c) The existing guidelines for consideration of FDI proposals by FIPE do not stipulate any ceiling on the extent of foreign equity participation inter-alia in sectors pertaining to consumer non-durables, which include cigarettes. However, there has been no precedent of 100% FDI approval in cigarettes so far. The proposal for manufacture of cigarette with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100% shall be considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPE) subject to the provisions relating to compulsory licensing under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

Changes in Labour Laws

860. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken fresh initiatives for appropriate changes in the labour laws and take fresh look at labour policies, conventions and rules